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[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Tuesday, June 12,-Waiting for the first blow! Such, in a word, may be said to be the condition of half Europe at the present moment. We are not yet fighting, and, that is all which can safely be affirmed. But Garibaldi is on foot, at last, and has passed through Genoa on his way to join his army of volunteers, at their headquarters, at Como. The Prussian army. too, has not only entered Holstein, but its commander, General de Manteuffel, has dispersed, by force, as he threatened, the Assembly of the States of that Province, at Itzehoe; has ar-rested the Austrian Commissioner, who same to preside over that Assembly and protested against its dissolution, and has sent him off to the fortress of Rendsburg. It seems scarcely possible that Austria, who has already proposed to the Diet to call out all the Federal army against Prussia, will stomach this fresh insult. Nothing, in fact, but the unwillingness to be the first to begin seems to prevent the conflict from immediately breaking out.

contrast exhibited between the present con-dition of Europe and America, and that which existed only a year or so ago. America was then bleeding at every pore, and the European papers amused themselves with predictions of her utter exhaustion and spiroaching bankruptcy! Now, America, full of peace and wealth, sees Europe trembling on the brink of almost universal warfare, while she sends gold by millions to support the credit of the wealthiest nation of the Old World. It is difficult to exaggerate the wonder and amazement with which men here read of the shipment of gold from America to England, and the ease with which the demand made upon them for the precious metal is met by the people of the United States. The feeling is one largely made up of pure admiration, and yet is not wholly devoid of apprebension. Europe is awaking daily more and more to a sense of the colossal Power which is growing up on the other side of the Atlantic, and whose vast shadow is gradually creeping over her. And this sentiment has recently displayed itself in this country in a remarkable manner, though in a form to which my space only permits me very shortly to allude. The celebrated economist, statesman and senator, Mr. Michael Chevalier, has just made himself the expopent of European fear, as regards America, in an article of the last number of the Re much as Deux Mondes, which has attracted much attention. He warns all Europe to ware of the fate which awaits it, when in some thirty years, the United States shall boast of a population of a hundred millions of souls, and shall stand the arbiter of the destinies of the whole earth. M. Chevalier vidently thinks that by that time America will have the will, as she will certainly pos-sess the power, to "annex" all nations, and merge all nationalities and all institutions in her own. He seems to regard the Ameicans as the Romans of the Nineteenth Century, under whose universal dominion all people and all countries are destined again to fall. He even exhorts Europe to lose no time in uniting itself for self-defence against the common conqueror. I call at ntion to this language of a distinguished French writer, because I think it will create at once a smile of mingled pleasure and incredulity in American bosoms a smile of pleasure at the acknowledged greatness of their country, a smile of in-fredulity over plans of conquest which exist only in French imagination. But the whole article may well be perused with profit and advantage. The latest despatches of the French government to its representative at Mexico are nublished in the Moniteur of vesterday. published in the Moniteur of yesterday. They afford a dreary picture of the pros-pects of Maximilian's Empire. Of the fi-nancial situation all that M. Drouyn de Lhuys can say is that it is not "quite des-perate." But he announces that "no more advances can be made," and that "the Emperor will ask France to make no new sacri-fices." In one remarkable passage the French foreign minister writes: "Public opinion has decided in a manner not to be gain sayed that the utmost limits of sacrifice have been attained. France would refuse to give more, and the Government will not ask for it." that the Mexican Government. so far from being able to pay the expenses of the French army, had even asked France to provide for those of its internal administration ! yet Mexico has undertaken to pay as indemnity to French subjects the sum of forty millions! The conclusion of this Mexican expedition is certainly the greatest disgrace which has ever befallen the Imperial policy, in the seves of his own subjects and the entire I understand that Napoleon show the spirit of a spoiled child on the subject and cannot bear any allusion to it. But dewhich he will "feed fat," and try to revenge The Royal Byves Case in England. A most remarkable trial is now going on in one of the courts of London, in which The throne is brought in dispute, A paper Cpublished in *Harper's Magazine* in May, (1864, under the title of "A Suppressed Prin-press," first directed the attention of Ameriycan readers to the remarkable claim made eby one Mrs. Ryves to a connection with tithe royal family of England. The history eof this case runs back nearly a hundre hyears, to the time of George III. and his younger brother, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. After many delays, Mrs. Byves has finally obtained a trial in the ourt of Divorce and Matrimonial Cause in London, where she sets up a formal claim to be acknowledged as the "Princess Dlive. [A During the later years of the reign of (George II., and in the earlier part of that of his successor, there was in the confidence of the royal family, and much about court a , gentleman of great culture and ability the Rev. James Wilmot. He was descended Alinerom the ancient family of David Villemot reand the connection of the Wilmots with til ormer reigns and with the peerage was ac-rainowledged. He was educated at Trinity rescollege, Oxford, and became senior D.D. of the University, which presented him with the valuable living of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, which, together with that of Anloester, he held during life. This Dr. Anlocater, he held during his. This Dr. Wilmot contracted a private but legal mar-in risge with the Princess of Poland, daughter for Stanislaus, last king of that country. Of that marriage, one child, a daughter, was the issue. This young lady was, as she are grew up, remarkable for her beauty and a accomplishments; and the position of her the rest the rest that the row in the rows in grew up, remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments; and the position of her father at court made her known to the royal family and the nobility. At length a for-mal offer of marriage was made by Henry Trederick, Duke of Cumberland (youngest Trederick, Duke of Cumberland (youngest bother of George III.), to this Olive Wil-tot, daughter of Dr. Wilmot. The mar-rage took place on the 4th of March, 1767, the house of Lord Archer, in Grosvenor Supare, the Rev. Dr. Wilmot, the bride's father, officiating clergyman, and King Seorge III., the Earl of Chatham (William Bull Vitt), the Earl of Warwick, and Lord Ar-



The marriage is authenticated by several ertificates, which have been produced durog the present trial,

ginia, partially unroofed. Messre, Bris-bane, arcade buildings, about thirty feet of



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